

themselves the concession which the Sultan very gladly granted to the German Kaiser.

Germany's only access to the Far East was by sea through the Mediterranean or around South Africa. Germany's access to the Far East by sea was always at the mercy of the British navy. Germany's Berlin-to-Baghdad railway is recognized today as the reason Great Britain planned and provoked World War I. Great Britain was determined to defeat Germany and dismember the Turkish Empire to end the threat of the Berlin-to-Baghdad railway to Great Britain's leadership in world affairs. Great Britain's attempts to crush Germany will reveal the price Great Britain was willing to pay to prevent Germany's Berlin-to-Baghdad railway creating access to the Far East ending Great Britain's naval power blockading all German commerce.

In 1914, 1915 and 1916 when Germany was winning the war, Zionists had every reason to believe their good friend the German Kaiser could persuade his close friend and ally the Sultan of the Turkish Empire to relinquish sovereignty over Palestine to the Zionists. The Sultan appeared reluctant to discuss the matter with the Kaiser. The Sultan maintained he had no legal or moral right to relinquish sovereignty over Palestine to the Zionists as a personal favor to his friend and ally the German Kaiser.

The Sultan's reluctance was causing Zionists concern. Zionists had good reason to believe if Germany defeated Great Britain the Sultan would be less inclined than ever to relinquish sovereignty over Palestine to Zionists. Zionists were discouraged about the possibility of acquiring sovereignty over Palestine through the efforts of the German Kaiser on behalf of Zionists.

Zionists were alerted Germany had just offered Great Britain a "negotiated peace" on a "status quo ante basis." Zionists realized the "status quo ante" provision of Germany's "negotiated peace" precluded any possibility the Turkish Empire would be dismembered after the war. In that event it was certain Palestine would continue after the war as before the war. That dashed Zionist hopes of acquiring sovereignty over Palestine in that event.

Zionists reasoned their one and only hope of acquiring sovereignty over Palestine after the war was Germany's defeat by Great Britain and dismemberment of the Turkish Empire. But at that moment Germany had virtually defeated Great Britain. There was only one way Great Britain could defeat Germany. Great Britain could not defeat Germany unless the USA came into the war as Great Britain's ally. Great Britain could easily defeat Germany if the USA did come into the war as Great Britain's ally there was no doubt.

Zionists knew Great Britain would agree Germany could be defeated if the USA came into the war as Great Britain's ally. Zionists proposed to the British War Cabinet to bring the USA into the war as Great Britain's ally if Great Britain promised the Zionists sovereignty over Palestine after Germany's defeat by Great Britain and dismemberment of the Turkish Empire.

The 1916 agreement between the World Zionist Organization and the British War Cabinet explained to Germans the reason for the sudden and unexpected 1916 Zionist stab in Germany's back. Germans learned Zionists did not care who won the war as long as Zionists acquired sovereignty over Palestine. Germans learned the reason Zionists suddenly deserted Germany and rushed in time of war to ally themselves with Germany's enemy to work for Germany's defeat assisted by Zionists.

The Germans learned also the reason for Great Britain's post-war obligation to Zionists. The Germans learned why after the war ended in 1920, Great Britain stationed 200,000 British troops in Palestine as a shield behind which Great Britain in the next twenty-eight years illegally transplanted 600,000 Zionist paupers into Palestine from eastern European countries. Zionists justified their usurpation of Palestine by describing that invasion as "the repatriation of God's chosen people to their ancient homeland, their Promised Land."

Great Britain's post-war obligation to Zionists under the 1916 agreement required Great Britain to create a Zionist majority in Palestine before holding the election to create the Government of Palestine. Great Britain was appointed temporary administrator of Palestine by the League of Nations in 1920 for the express purpose of holding that election as soon as possible. The Palestine population in 1920 presented Great Britain with difficulties. If Great Britain held that election in 1920, Palestine would not have a Zionist government. In 1920 there were 700,000 Christians and Moslems in Palestine and 50,000 so-called Jews of whom about one-half were genuine resident Zionists in Palestine.

Great Britain remained in Palestine for twenty-eight years as "temporary administrator" without holding that election. In those twenty-eight years the Christian and Moslem population increased to 1,350,000 and the so-called Jews increased to 650,000 including the 600,000 transplanted into Palestine by Great Britain. Great Britain had failed to create a Zionist majority. Great Britain withdrew from Palestine in 1948 after turning over her responsibilities to United Nations for their consideration.

On the day the last British soldiers left Palestine, May 14, 1948, the 600,000 transplanted paupers armed with \$300,000,000.00 in the world's most modern weapons drove the 1,350,000 disarmed and defenseless indigenous population into exile. These facts disprove the Zionist lie that usurpation of Palestine can historically be "the repatriation of God's chosen people to their ancient homeland, their Promised Land."

In 1915 Great Britain pledged Arabs liberation after the war from Turkish sovereignty if Arabs assisted Great Britain in the defense of the Suez Canal against advancing enemy forces. Great Britain gave Arabs that pledge in writing in advance to show Great Britain's good faith. The loss of the Suez Canal by Great Britain in 1915 meant the loss of the war to Germany in 1915. The Arabs revolted against the Turkish Empire and fought with Great Britain's Middle East armed forces. The Arabs thus saved the Suez Canal in 1915.

Zionists knew about Great Britain's 1915 pledge to Arabs when Zionists made their 1916 proposal to the British War Cabinet. Great Britain knew before concluding the 1916 agreement with the Zionists that Great Britain could not fulfill both the 1915 Arab pledge and the 1916 Zionist pledge. Great Britain was not troubled about double-crossing the Arabs to win their war against Germany. Great Britain was at the mercy of Zionists who dictated their own terms as the price Great Britain must pay Zionists for dragging the USA into World War I to prevent Great Britain's defeat.

Among all 600,000 Zionists transplanted into Palestine between 1920 and 1948 by Great Britain from eastern Europe there was not one who had an ancestor who ever set a foot in Palestine in Bible history. Those 600,000 Zionists were descendants of the Asian Mongoloid tribal nation of Turco-Finn ethnic origin known in Asia as Khazars. The Khazars invaded eastern Europe in the 1st century B.C. by an overland route which did not take them within 2,000 miles of Palestine enroute to Europe.

Between the 1st and 8th centuries A.D. the aggressive Khazars conquered 800,000 square miles in eastern Europe inhabited by twenty-five pastoral tribal nations of very mixed origins. The Khazars intermingled by marriage with the populations of these twenty-five conquered tribal nations. Anthropologists support with scientific proof the fact that the Khazar nation became the most mixed ethnic population in world history. The Khazar nation was no longer the single unmixed population in Europe they were in Asia. The Khazars must not be confused with or mistaken for the so-called "Jewish nation," "Jewish race" or "Jewish people" associated in Holy Land history with Palestine.

The pagan Khazars were converted in 720 A.D. from phallic worship to a form of monotheistic worship known as Torath

Yahve based on the Talmud and known in modern times as Judaism. The rapidly expanding infant Russian nation founded in 820 A.D. annexed the Khazar kingdom piece by piece through conquest and in the 11th-12th centuries it was merged into the growing Russian Empire under Christian Czars since the conversion of Vladimir III in 986 A.D. The rise and fall of the Khazars provides the key to many mysteries in every history of Europe's wars.

USA Christians at the grass-roots level were told another lie to justify Zionist usurpation of Palestine. They were told Zionists acquired Palestine by virtue of the so-called Balfour Declaration. They were told the so-called Balfour Declaration "gave" Palestine to the Zionists. They were told Palestine was Great Britain's gift to Zionists in gratitude for Chaim Weizmann's "discovery" which enabled Great Britain to win the war against Germany. Chaim Weizmann was a chemist born in Russia who emigrated to Great Britain in 1908. Chaim Weizmann was a Zionist "pioneer" who became the first "president" of the Zionist so-called "State of Israel."

Zionists concocted the lie that Chaim Weizmann "discovered" a "miracle" for the manufacture of acetone. Acetone is an ingredient in the manufacture of high-explosives. The manufacture of acetone in Great Britain had been discontinued long before the outbreak of World War I. Acetone was imported from Germany for a fraction of what it cost to manufacture in Great Britain. German acetone for a great many years enjoyed a monopoly of the existing acetone market in Great Britain.

The outbreak of World War I suddenly created a demand for enormous quantities of acetone. German acetone was no longer imported. A crash program for the manufacture of acetone was organized. Discontinued facilities were put into operation again. Chaim Weizmann was employed in that crash program. Acetone for the manufacture of high-explosives was no longer a problem. Chaim Weizmann performed no "miracle" for which Great Britain awarded Palestine to Zionists as compensation for Chaim Weizmann's "miracle."

Neither did Chaim Weizmann nor did acetone have anything to do with the so-called Balfour Declaration. The so-called Balfour Declaration was the meaningless misleading letter of a few sentences jointly prepared by Zionists in Washington with Zionists in London. USA Christians at the grass-roots level were never told the purpose of the double-talk in that cryptic letter. The sixth draft of the letter was rushed to Prime Minister Lloyd George in London with instructions to copy that draft on the official stationery of Great Britain's Foreign Office to which their Foreign Minister Arthur Balfour should affix his signature. The draft was addressed by Zionists to Lord Rothschild one of its authors and the architect of all Zionist long-range plans.

Unless Great Britain complied with the Zionists demand for that letter the Zionists threatened to tell the world the whole story of the 1916 agreement. Great Britain submitted to that threat rather than have the world told the facts about the 1916 agreement. Great Britain feared world reaction if Zionists told the world how Great Britain was pressured into promising Palestine to Zionists as compensation for railroading the USA into World War I as Great Britain's ally. The 1916 agreement was still a well-kept secret from the world at large.

Zionists required something justifying Great Britain's opening the doors of Palestine wide after the war to unlimited Zionist illegal immigration. Without that letter Zionists would have no alternative except to expose the 1916 agreement as justification for Zionist usurpation of Palestine. To avoid that possibility Great Britain gave Zionists the so-called Balfour Declaration. Zionists were then able to tell the world the so-called Balfour Declaration justified Zionist usurpation of Palestine. Their 1916 agreement could thus remain their secret.

In the text of the so-called Balfour Declaration Zionists made a reference to an  
(Continued on Page 4)